

Anniversary Prelude

Antoon Gruyters

Een prelude (of preludium, voorspel) is een instrumentale compositie, zonder een vastliggende vorm.

Oorspronkelijk was het een soort improvisatie, die vlak voor het echte werk werd gespeeld, enerzijds als opwarmer voor de speler of om zijn virtuositeit te tonen, anderzijds om het instrument te stemmen. Vanaf de 17e eeuw werd de prelude een officieel muzikstuk. Het werd gecomponeerd als inleiding van een suite, of als een zelfstandige compositie.

Deze Anniversary Prelude is bedoeld als voorspel (1e werk) voor slagwerk op een concert. Het los werken van de polsen en het inspelen/voelen van de dynamiek in de ruimte waar op dat moment het concert wordt gehouden.

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DGR-31



Duration: appr. 02'45"

Anniversary Prelude

Antoon Gruyters

Allegro moderato

A

Snare Drum
ff

Bongos
ff

Timbales
ff

Crash Cymbal High
Crash Cymbal Low
Tom High sound
Tom Medium sound
Hihat
ff

High+Low Crash

Timpani
ff pp

Tenor Drum
or Bass Drum High
ff

Bass Drums
ff

pp crescendo

p crescendo

pp crescendo

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8

S.D. *mp* *crescendo* *ff* **B**

Bo.

Timb.

Cym.
To.
Hih.

Timp. *ff*

T.D. *ff*

B.D. *p* *crescendo* *ff*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a percussion ensemble. It consists of seven staves. The first staff (S.D.) is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It starts with a crescendo from *mp* to *ff*, marked with a 'B' in a box at the end. The second staff (Bo.) is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The third staff (Timb.) is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff (Cym. To. Hih.) is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The fifth staff (Timp.) is in bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The sixth staff (T.D.) is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It plays a steady eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff (B.D.) is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp. It starts with a crescendo from *p* to *ff*. The score is marked with various dynamics and articulation marks.

15

S.D. *mp* *crescendo* *ff*

Bo. *pp* *crescendo* *ff*

Timb. *p* *crescendo* *ff*

Cym.
To.
Hih. *p* *crescendo* *ff*

Timp. *pp* *crescendo* *ff*

T.D. *pp* *crescendo* *ff*

B.D. *p* *crescendo* *ff*

22 C

S.D. *mf*

Bo. *mf*

Timb. *mf*

Cym.
To.
Hih. *mf* Hihat

Timp. *pp* Muta F - C

T.D.

B.D. *mf*

D

29

S.D. *f*

Bo. *mf*

Timb. *mf*

Cym.
To.
Hih. *mf*

Timp.

T.D. *mf*

B.D. *mf*

1.

2.

E *rallentando* **F** *Andantino* **G** X = on rim

S.D. *f* *pp* *mf*

Bo. *mf* *mf*

Timb. *mf* *mf* *mf*

Cym.
To.
Hih.

Timp. *mf* *mf*

T.D. *f*

B.D. *mf* *mf*

The musical score is written for a percussion ensemble. It is divided into three sections: E (rallentando), F (Andantino), and G (X = on rim). The instruments are S.D., Bo., Timb., Cym., To., Hih., Timp., T.D., and B.D. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings (f, pp, mf, f). The S.D. part starts with a forte (f) dynamic in section E, then drops to pianissimo (pp) in section F, and returns to mezzo-forte (mf) in section G. The Bo. part enters in section F with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The Timb. part enters in section F with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The Timp. part enters in section F with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The T.D. part enters in section G with a forte (f) dynamic. The B.D. part enters in section F with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and continues in section G.

43

S.D. *mf*

Bo. *mf*

Timb. *f* *mf*

Cym.
To.
Hih.

High / Low Crash / Toms

Timp. *f*

T.D. *mf*

B.D. *mf*

1.

50 2.

I *accelerando*

J **Allegro moderato**

S.D. *f* *ff*

Bo. *f*

Timb. *f* *ff*

Cym. To. Hih. *f* *ff*

Timp. *f* *ff* *pp* *ff*

T.D. *f* *ff* *mp*

B.D. *f* *ff*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for percussion instruments, spanning measures 50 to 55. The score is divided into two sections: Section I (measures 50-51) marked 'I accelerando' and Section J (measures 51-55) marked 'J Allegro moderato'. The instruments are S.D. (Snare Drum), Bo. (Bongos), Timb. (Tambourine), Cym. To. Hih. (Cymbal, Tom, Hi-hat), Timp. (Timpani), T.D. (Trio Drum), and B.D. (Bass Drum). The S.D. part starts with a repeat sign and a second ending bracket. The Bo. part has a melodic line. The Timb. part has a rhythmic pattern. The Cym. To. Hih. part has a rhythmic pattern. The Timp. part has a melodic line with a crescendo and decrescendo marking. The T.D. part has a rhythmic pattern. The B.D. part has a rhythmic pattern. Dynamics include f, ff, and pp. The tempo changes from 'I accelerando' to 'J Allegro moderato' at measure 51.

K **L** *rallentando* ♩ = 50 *Fine*

S.D. *ff* *p*

Bo. *ff* *p*

Timb. *ff* *p*

Cym.
To.
Hih. *ff* *p*

Timp. *ff* *pp*

T.D. *ff* *p*

B.D. *ff* *p*

The musical score is written for a percussion ensemble. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. The first system consists of six staves: S.D. (Snare Drum), Bo. (Bongos), Timb. (Tambourine), Cym./To./Hih. (Cymbal/Tom/Tam), T.D. (Tom Drum), and B.D. (Bass Drum). The second system contains the Timp. (Timpani) staff. The score is divided into two measures by a double bar line. The first measure is marked with a 'K' in a box, and the second measure is marked with an 'L' in a box. The tempo is marked 'rallentando' with a quarter note equal to 50. The score ends with 'Fine'. Dynamics range from fortissimo (ff) to pianissimo (pp). The Timp. staff has a unique notation with a bass clef and a 3/4 time signature, featuring a series of notes and rests that are tied across the measure boundary.